Mark 18 . 318 Jany 1861.

SANTA-FE GAZETTE.

VOLUME H.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, JANUARY 5, 1861.

NUMBER 85. (NEW SERIES

ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

DOCTOR DRAKE McDOWELL,

PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. 27 Will be found at the Exchange Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Dec. 15, 3m.

BATHS! BATHS!

SHATHS COLD OIL WARM
GIVES AS the, "MODGING STAR SHAVING RALDON," BY ANDREW PITTS. Proprietor

OFFICIAL.

OFFICIAL.

STOTEM GENERAL SOPIES.

New Meeting Fee 5th 1000.

Notice is hiredy given to benefin Chamanta, that it flow has received materioless, from the Omnissionner is Getreal Land Othic, to Grander all becks, papers are reto Density of Guina. to the Register R. Resport of all and Bairrets of New Meshes, in the only of Santa Fee-From and after this date, all Camantals, or Attention, it is Chamantally and Attention, it is Chamantally and Attention and the Companion of the Comp

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

THE DESIGNATES OF COVERENCE.

In the second of Congress to non-super large, and The statement of Congress to non-super large, and The statement of Congress to non-super large, and The statement of Congress to the second of the statement of the statement of the second of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the second of the statement of the second of the second of the statement of the second of the sec

Pite Constitutional States and Appendix go fr No sisting will be paid to any order unions the money w

J. HOUGHTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

A 11, business infracted to him will receive primare after.

A there the reservoir in the city of Washington, and can be found the city of a primary for price set, claims indicate the foundation of the foundati

LONIDAS SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Distinct attention will be given to all business intrusted to my mare, in the Postrict Capits of New Mexico ranta Fa, Nov. II, 1800—2, ii.

SOTICE

undersymed having to issued before of administration estims of H. Gunz has smed agont of Beilges Gunz, all as knowing thermal less included to said dust are benefits to pur and outle as those stay with the seniors.

BUGINESS NOTICE.

SANTA FR. N. M. Oct. 13.

1.07

NOTICE TO THE INDIABITANTS OF NEW MEXICO.

TO THE INHADITANTS OF NOW MEXICO.

The Serveron General of New Mexico, by set of Gongra approved on the 22 July, 7484, is required to make a fully per in all such risines as originated before the cosmic at 7 derectory of the United Section to the testing of Gontals Bladge, of 1848, descining the vaniety or greater of title, as in decision interests, as to the valuelity of residuality of so of the cases, insider the favors usinger, and rections the country before its respiral to All-purchase and the country before its respiral to All-purchase aring in the Territory, abouting the waters, and loosing each; staking the number of inhabilistic in the said Peach and the second of their Cuber to the land. Serveptively, and the number of the Tube is the land, serveptively, and the number of the Tube is the land. Serveptively, and the number of the Tube is the land. Serveptively, and the number of the Tube is the land. Serveptively, and the number of the Tube is the land. Serveptively, and the number of the Tube is the land. Serveptively, and the number of the Tube is the land. Serveptively, and the number of the Tube is the land. Serveptively, and the number of the Tube is the land. Serveptively, and the number of the properties of the servery of the servery of the servery of the land. Server the confidence of the land of the

nined Marsie and Marsies.

Chairants, in every case, will be required to tile a mediaelece, sorting forth the name of "present claimants," name
vergined claimant," names of chairs, whether inchasts or
referet, file facts, from what authority, the edition to the
vertices with a reference to the claims of the present of
the reference of the claims of the present
thourty under which the granting officer may have a telaming I may with a reference to the documentary evidence
attend I say, with a reference to the documentary evidence
of testimony regular upon to making the claims.

WILLIAM MORRISON.

PARLOUR, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTEfout in all things, Newton in mothing.

JAMES L. COLLEYS, PUBLISHER,

BANTA FE. BATURDAY, JANUARY & 1801.

SUBSCRIPTION:

The President's Message.

We reguest that our limited space precludes us from publishing the whole of President Buchanan's recent Message to Congress. Such portions of the able document as are deemed of most interest to the reader will be found in the subjour-

and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people

which its authority extends. It framers never

the slow decay of time, and of defring the storms sent of her sister States, to discharge her people from all or any of their Federal obligations.

It may be asked, then, are the people of the State. ments, cannot be denied; it exists independent of an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not government have been destroyed, and under it rying into execution any one of these strong and express language, in our over 1 to 180 for for execution any one of these ration of language in our over 1 to 180 for for execution any one of these ration of language. ration of Independence, but the distinction must restion which framed the Constitution. ever be observed, that this is revolution against an it appears from the proceedings of that body,

take care that the laws he faithfully executed, would probably be considered by the party atand from this obligation he cannot be absolved tacked, as a dissolution of all previous compacts from contemporaneous history. by any human power. But what if the perform ance of the duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered immediable by events over which he proposed, and was never, I believe, again presened impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such at the ted. present moment is the case throughout the State he carried into execution, have already resigned.

bearing on the subject, are those of the 28th of Februaro, 1795, and the 3d of March, 1897. These authorize the President after he shall have ascer tained that the Marshal with his posse comitatus unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militis and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service having first, by proclamation, commanded the florwayer General to execute the duty thes on him by lar, he has for request all these mitival mixed hand in New Mexicon before the treaty of door the evidences of such distinct at his office, at 100 per companies of such distinct at his office, at 100 per companies of such distinct at his office, at 100 per companies of such distinct at his office, at 100 per companies of such distinct at his office, at 100 per companies of such distinct at the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably. to This duty cannot by any possibility be performed issue process, where there is no Marshal to exe-

has power to decide whether the present laws can- | shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affecrecuting the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected and should the collection in the laws of the Custom House it Charleston and should the collector unfortunitely resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty. Then, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina this has been purchased für a fair equivalent, by the cores, seen of the Legislature of the State, for the cores, and over the united states, and over the state of first and over the state of the state, for the cores, and the fine conserved and by the proportion that all State laws imparing or decreasing this right, are rightly are first that this construction of the Constitution, and consequently only.

It may be objected, that this construction of the Constitution has already been counted by the Suprame Court of the United States, and what more supramed to the future, and the Union has already been countered to the first of the care of the states, and over the supramed to the correctness of this decision, and never will case from aritation and admit its these the authority to exercise exclusive legisla- the face of the carth. tion has been expressly granted by the Court to In every foreign region on the globe, the title

From and after this date, aff. Cannaits, or Atterneys for all the States in the enumerated cases which histories.

A. P. William.

Pice. S. R. Contrast.

100,000 ACRES OF LAND.

POR SALEIN NEW MEXICO

Unificities for self-groved by the delignation of the delignated provers. The Constitution of the Mexico for the Unified States is as much a part of the Constitution of Unificities for the self-groved activities of water through it had been extented by the solid for a state of six for the short water a final to six for the short water a f

It was not intended by its framers to be the like whole question in all its bearings. The course baseless fabric of a vision, which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish into thin air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting may arrive when you may be called to the Legislature of the reportive. States the succession of the interpretation of the properties of the of ages. Indeed, well may jealous patriots of that you possess the power, by force of arms, to comday have indulged fears, that a Government of pel a State to remain in the Union. I should day have indulyed fears, that a Government of such high powers might violate the reserved feel myself recreant to my duty were I to express history, and always with summent success. It is rights of the States, and wisely did they adopt an opinion on the important subject. The questhe rule of a strict construction of those powers, tion fairly stated is: Has the Constitution deleto prevent the danger, but they did not form nor haid they any reason to imagine, that the Congress the power to force a State into Under this article amendments have been proton would ever be so interpreted as to continue the settle of the state of the settle and the settle amendments have been proton would ever be so interpreted as to continue the settle and the settle amendments are provided as the settle and the settle amendment of the settle amendment o tion would ever be so interpreted as to enable has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy -- and have been ratified by the Legislatures of threeany State, by her own act and without the con- If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the fouths of the several States, and have conse-Congress to declars and to make war against a

volition, but still it is a revolution.

What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and against a State would look more like a distance. true position of the Executive? He is bound to tion of war than an infliction of positionent, and

Soon after, on the 8th of June, 1787, when inof South Carolina. So far as the laws of the Cidently adverting to this subject, he said: "Any United States to secure the administration of Government for the United States, formed in the justice by means of the Federal Judiciary is con-supposed practicability of using force against the cerned, all the Federal officers within its limits, unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would and through whose agency alone these laws can prove as visionary and fallacious as the Govern-

pending upon their own relation, and required from free citizens of free States as a constitution. themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone 'n never be cemented by the blood of its citizen 'stitutions may prescribe.

feetual- tions of the people, it must one day perial. ly the objects of the Constitution. The same gress porsesses many means of preserving it by insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of conciliation, but the sword is not placed in their to him; and the validity of the fugitive slave law executing the laws for the collection of the cus-hands to preserve it by force. But may I not be enacted for this purpose, together with a declara-

Congress.

It is not believed that any ettempt will be made to expel the United States from its property there by force but if this should prove a mindake the officers in command of the forts have received orders to set strictly on the defensive. In such a track that last fast plungs. By such a desid estimated of the consequences. contingency the responsibility for consequences pho, the hopes of the friends of freedom through would rightfully rest apon the heads of the assoil out the world would be destroyed, and a long

sovereign States. It has no resemblance to the ment there is an incoment obb and flow of public intended to implant in its boson the seeds of its own destruction; nor were they at its creation, guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own discontinuous. The absurdity of providing for its own the seeds of its would on his part be a maked act of usurpadirection. It is, therefore, my daty to submit to Congress point; but if, in the midst of the existing exciteremedy for existing evils which the Committation has itself provided for its own preservation. This

principle that the power has been conferred upon quently become parts of the Constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law re-States without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the Federal Government? By no the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right means. The right of resistance on the part of the press. The right of resistance on the part of the press. governed against the oppression of their governthe Federal Government. It is manifest, upon bill of rights which secured the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions ustly enter ained by the friends of State-rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without

these amendments.

Again the Constitution was amended by the extended that this is revolution against an established Government, and not a voluntary accession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right.

In short, let us look the danger fiely in the face accession is neither more nor less than revolution. It may or it may not be a justifiable revolution, but still it is a revolution.

in this connection. I shall mersly call attention ginia. In this he ably and coordinatery united and all the important set the resolutions of the preceding Legislature and all the important set From that period our constitutions of the preceding Legislature. trict Attorney in South Carolina. In fact, the Without descending to particular, it may be safe- authorized to resort on such occasions; he con-In the nature of things we could not by physically explanatory amendment to the Constitution cal force control the will of the people, and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to opinion, might, by an application to Congress, and to perform all the other duties de- have obtained a Convention for the very same

From free citizens of free States as a constitution-al mober of the Confederacy. But if we possessed ment of the Constitution on the subject of slavery. ALEX P. WILLIAM Market in a state where no judicial authority exists to only present the most effectual means of destroy- might be confined to the final settlement of cute, and where even if there were such and of reconstruction. Besides in the fraternal conflict three special points: First, an express recognifacer, the entire population would constitute a solid combination to resist him.

three special points: First, an express recognihave
tion of the rights of property in slaves in the
toy.

pended, remering future reconciliation between
States where it powers to property in slaves in the
toy. The mere resistance of these provisions proves the States impossible. In the mean time, who Second, the duty of protecting this right in all the The more resistance of these provisions proves how inadequate they are, without further legislation to overcome a united opposition in a single state, not to speak of other States who may place the state who may place the

Third, a like recognition of the right of the master to his slave, who has escaped from our State to another, to be restored, and delivered up

and never will couse from aritation and admit its binding force antil established by the people of the several States in their severe in chan Such an explanation would, it is believed force or terminate the existing directations, and resto or terminate the existing dissentions, and resto peace and harmony among the States. It ough not to be doubted that such an appeal to the a bitrament established by the Constitution itse. would be received with favor, by all the States of the Confederacy. It amy event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation, before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Un-ion.

PER STANSON

ion.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, the aspect' neither of our foreign for domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations and two of our Territories were in a state of revolution against our Government; a cestoration of the African slave trade had numerous and powerful advocates, unlawful militered and the state of the property and the second property of our city incess, and were uniformed, in defines of the efforts of our Government, to escape from our shores for the purpose of making war upon the inoffending people of reighboring R publics, with whom we ware at peace.

people of reighboring R publics, with whom we were at peace. In addition to those and other difficulties, we experienced a revension in monetary affairs, soon after my advent, process of unexampled severty and of ruinous consequences to the country—When we take a retrospect to what was then or condition, and contrast this with its material prosperity as the time of the late Presidential election, we have abundant reason to return our grateful

has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and charge with emirent success. It is suffactory condition. In my two last armusi measures to be found in the 6th article, providing for its own amendment.

Under this article amendments have been produced by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, to, had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages, and our merchants trading thereposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, to, had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages, and our merchants trading theresuch as we have never patiently borne from any nation. For these, our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had in the name of their king the faith of restates, may to say make or accountry, presistently demanded redress and in-demnification, but without the alightest effect.— Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities have because of our national understance, that their indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities been because of our patient endurance, that they universily ledeved they might count it there to tages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our Minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that nothing but a manifestation of the powers of the Government and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail.

Alterwards in 1857, came the adoption of a new Constitution for Maxico, the union of a President sof Congress under its provisions, and the inacquiation of a President within one short month. However the President was expelled from the apital by a rubellion in the army, and the suprempower of the Republic was assigned to Gen. Zelo.

Again the Concitation was amended by the again spreads, after the election of President Jef ferson, by the House of Representatives, in Pebraary, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a featurence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the Gardennent during the pendency of that election. The article for its amendment was intraded to retrieve the Constitution which had thus been adopted Court, became the lawful President of the Residual Court, became the lawful President of the Constitution, and his authority derived from it, that the civil was commenced and still continues to be presented.—Through the year 1858 the Constitutional party grow stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Maxico a successful military facting Constitutional questions like the present which might arise between the Covernment of the States and of the United States and of the United States. This appears been the signal for submission throughout the Re-

Not so on the present, a majority of the citizens in this connection. I shall mersly call attraction to a few instances in Mr. Madiann's justly cell-brated report, in 1779, to the Laislature of Virtue Government of the United States, its auurated report, in 1779, to the Landau of the thority extended over a large majority of the ginia. In this he ably and conclusively defeated Mexican States and people, including Vera Criz States to secure the administration of Government for the United States, formed on the same time and the Federal Judiciary is conserved, all the Federal Officers within its limits, an econstitutional proceedings of the States, would not through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned, which is conserved in the country and following the theory in South Carolina. In fact, the Without According to the Confidence of the Constitutional remediates and section acts, as palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as violonary and fallacious as the Government for the United States, formed on the same transfer and the procedure of the Virginia Legislature against the part of the Constitutional Government for the United States, formed on some or several other States. From that period our connectic on the part of the Virginia Legislature against the same of the Virginia Legislature against the part of the Virginia Legislature against the same part of the Virginia Legislature against the same part of the Virginia Legislature against the same part of the Constitutional Government for the United States, formed to the surge of the Virginia Legislature against the same part of the Virginia Legislature against the part of the Virginia Legislature against the same part of the Virginia Legislature against the same part of the Virginia Legislature against the same part of the Virginia Legislature against the part of the Virginia Legislature against the same part of the Virginia Legislature against the same part of the Virginia Legislature against the same part of the Virginia Legislature against the part of the Virginia Legislature against the same part of the main within its power. To cap the climax after the battle of Tacronya, in April 1859, Gen. Mar-

The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this Government was bound to exert its nower to average and redress the strongs of our climans, and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was, that the country under the sway of Mixamon could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Government. Under these circumstattions From free citizens of free States as a constitution all mober of the Confederacy. But if we possessed the power, would it be wise to exercise it under the existing circumstances? The object would be doubtless to preserve the Union, but would not accommend to the constitution on the subject of slavery. This might originately be deemed that advisable to doubtless to preserve the Union, but would not only present the most effectual means of destroy. doubtless to preserve the Union, but would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banks all hope of its peaceable reconstruction. Besides in the fretarnal conflict there special points: First, an express recognition of the consent could be obtained. Never have I there special points: First, an express recognition of the classics, as well as wastom, of such polars pended, rendering future reconcillation between the States impossible. In the mean time, who